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WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House and Ebbitt
House.UNLESS the Republican papers in various
parts of the State are deceived, the
attendance upon the Republican State
convention will be very large.If the Democratic ticket should get
what down-easters call a "lambasting"
in Maine to-day, the Clevelandites can
attribute it to the Hill coteries, which has
seized the machine and is trying to
run it.THOSE men who are declaring that no
other man than Breckinridge shall be
permitted to be elected to the House in
the Second Arkansas district are at-
tracting a good deal of attention at a
time when public sentiment is rather
sensitive about Arkansas elections.WHAT sad things the free-trade fan
will do for a nice but not over-brainy
young man is illustrated in the case of
the son of Massachusetts's war Governor,
Andrew, and an Abolitionist, voting to
sustain Breckinridge in a seat which it
is only possible for him to secure by in-
timidating colored voters.If the reader of any of the too-good
mump-journals of the East has found
in them a paragraph denouncing the
conspiracy of the Mississippi constitu-
tional convention to nullify the federal
Constitution and deprive 135,000 voters
of the right to vote, the Journal would
ask the use of it for publication.OHIO papers complain that Governor
Campbell is not to be found at the State
Capital, because he is engaged in profit-
able speculation in New York. If an
Ohio United States Senator can be a
resident of New York the people of that
State should not complain if the Govern-
or spends his time in the same city.EX-SENATOR McDONALD thinks there
is no State more loyal to Cleveland than
Indiana, but concedes that his popu-
larity is with the rank and file rather
than with the politicians. This is a slap
at your Uncle Isaac and the other mem-
bers of the gang who dragged pretty
much everything into their party plat-
form save a mention of Cleveland.THE Chicago Tribune has come to the
conclusion that the removal of the ledge
in the Kankakee river for the drainage
of the million acres of swamp in the
northwestern part of this State will not
affect the Illinois river injuriously, as
the silt which some have feared would
be carried into that river will be stopped
by the rock cut. A few weeks ago the
Tribune expressed the fear that the sed-
imentary matter from the Kankakee
when the cut should be made might
make shoals in the Illinois. It sees
great advantage to Chicago in the pros-
pect of a million acres of so fertile lands
so near that city.ISOM P. LANGLEY was nominated by
acclamation to oppose Clifton R. Breck-
inridge in the Second district of Arkan-
sas. The Louisville Courier-Journal is
authority for the statement that Mr.
Langley is a well-known orator and that
the counties comprising the Second dis-
trict returned a majority of 1,936 for
Fizer in the late State election. The
reputation of the Democratic party is at
stake in the coming election, and its
whole power of arms and money will be
used to overcome that 1,936 majority
and vindicate Breckinridge. There
ought to be strength enough in the
Republican party to see that a fair elec-
tion is had, for that is all that is needed
to snuff Breckinridge under.MR. BRECKINRIDGE is arranging mat-
ters in his Arkansas district so that he
can come back to Congress with any
sort of majority he may fancy. He says
it will be anywhere from 5,000 to 10,000,
so it is evident that he has not yet de-
cided upon the figures. The fact is that
two years ago this district went anti-
Democratic by 3,000; that in the April
following, at a special election for State
Supreme Judges, the Republicans won
by 1,000; and that at the election just
held the Democrats were 1,900 votes be-
hind. In view of the determination of
this Southern bulldozer it will be well
for his opponent to take extra precau-
tion for preserving his life. If Clayton
had been less determined to have an
honest count he might not have been
killed.THE Kansas City Star intimates that
if money had not been used to influence
the election of Representative Kennedy,
of Ohio, he might not have had the priv-
ilege of voting for the federal election
bill. This affords a beautiful instance
of the easy recklessness with which a
certain class of American newspapers
fling broadcast about them the most
serious charges against men in public
life, gravely reflecting upon their integ-rity and personal honor. General Ken-
nedy came into this Congress from a
district reliably Republican by from
1,200 to 2,300 majority, after having been
renominated by acclamation. He entered
Congress somewhat poorer in purse
than the average country lawyer, and
he will come out poorer than he
went in—though he will probably know
a great deal more.

MCDONALD'S DESCENT.

It is a common thing to hear a man
spoken of as stronger than his party or
better than his party. The first is a
possibility in the sense that as a candi-
date for office he may have a support
not entirely partisan; the other is a con-
dition that does not exist. No man is
better than the party to which he be-
longs. When he accepts its principles
as his own and identifies himself with
it he is on a moral and political level,
so far as these principles and opinions go,
with all its other members. Ex-Senator
McDonald is a man who has been fre-
quently described as better than his
party. That he is not stronger has been
made evident many times in recent
years. He was not strong enough to
control a party majority, much less out-
side assistance in his political schemes.
Nevertheless, he has been regarded, by
many Republicans and by the less dis-
reputable among Democrats, as a man
whose personal principles and integrity
were of so high an order that they
would control his actions and
opinions in case of a conflict with
the official views laid down by his
party. That the persons cherishing this
belief have ever had any real foundation
upon which to base it cannot be said.
Mr. McDonald has at times expressed
political sentiments of a broader charac-
ter than usually emanate from a Demo-
cratic source, but it cannot now be re-
called that he has ever openly and
boldly opposed his party in any of its
most iniquitous proceedings. Never-
theless the reputation of being a man
who was above the grade of the typical
Democrat has clung to him. It would
not have been supposed, for instance,
by his admirers that Mr. McDonald
would agree with or approve the out-
rageous attack made by the Democratic
State platform upon the courts, though
it will now be remembered that he has
expressed no disapproval. On the other
hand, he is placed on record by a Chicago
interviewer as putting himself on a level
with those platform-makers by offering
an insult to the United States Supreme
Court by expressing a doubt of its hon-
esty. The denunciation of State courts
by small-fry Democrats produced in the
community a general feeling of disgust,
though not of surprise, when the source
of the utterances was considered, but to
learn that Mr. McDonald, once a party
leader and a man of high professional
and personal standing, has fallen into
line with the bums and heelers, and
saloon-keepers of his party will occasion
pain and regret to his friends. Mr. Mc-
Donald has been a Senator of the United
States, and for one who has served in
one of the co-ordinate branches of the
government to so insult the members of
another branch is an unheard-of pro-
ceeding. At one time he was himself
prominent as a candidate for appoint-
ment to the Supreme Bench. Does he
believe that he would have been unfair
and dishonest in his decisions there? He
practices before the court. Does he be-
lieve that corrupt decisions are rendered
in his cases? If so, he should bring di-
rect charges and specifications. He
owes it to himself to do this. Mr. Mc-
Donald has now placed himself on a
level with the lawless element of his
party heretofore marshaled by Green
Smith and his associates. Is it a political
move, and is he seeking party hon-
ors?

MANUFACTURING IN THE WEST.

Those people who are led to believe
by sectional speakers that the States of
the West are not interested in varied
manufacturing industries, and conse-
quently have no interest in protection,
will have occasion to change their opin-
ions after looking through reports like
that just issued by the Commissioner
of Labor and Industrial Statistics in
Wisconsin. It is not a State most fa-
vorably located for varied industries,
nor does it possess any advantage in the
way of cheap fuel or raw material, ex-
cept lumber, yet reports of the indus-
tries which employ 90 per cent. of the
persons working in factories show that
1,248 establishments employed, in 1889,
81,604 persons, paying them wages ag-
gregating \$30,169,451.81—an increase of
\$3,473,391.31 over the preceding year.
During the year 1889, \$7,000,000 was
expended in new factories and machinery.
Another striking feature is the variety
of the Wisconsin industries, of which an
idea can be given by stating that twenty-
five different branches of industry
employ not less than 800 persons each,
and that the whole number of industries
is seventy-five. Lumber industries em-
ployed the most labor, iron-works next;
furniture making, 5,356; wagon-making,
3,666; clothing, 3,300; boots and shoes,
2,796; leather, 3,017, and even the woolen
industry employs 9,040. One of the
most important features of this report is
the statistics devoted to wages. They
show that the actual average earnings
of workmen in Wisconsin for the 202
days' work ending May 1, 1889, were
\$432.78. The average possible
earnings in Europe, for a year of
310 days, were \$310.24, while the
possible average in Wisconsin for the
same number of days would be \$683.28.
The average possible wages in Wiscon-
sin for a month of twenty-six days was
\$57.26, and in Europe \$25.88 for the
same time. The average daily working
time in Wisconsin was nine hours and
thirty-one minutes, while the same in
Europe was ten hours and thirty-six
minutes. The statistics further show
that carpenters in Germany get \$23 a
month, while German carpenters in Wis-
consin get \$33 for the same labor. Other
trades show the same marked difference
in wages in Europe and Wisconsin. But
one of the most important facts showing
the advantage of the Wisconsin men
employed in these industries is that 69
per cent. of them over twenty-five years
of age own their own homes—a most re-
markable fact, which the Commissionerattributes largely to the large number
of wage-earners of foreign birth, par-
ticularly Germans and Swedes, who
strive to own their homes.These are very important facts, show-
ing the growth and development of
manufacturing industries in the West
and the higher wages paid, the greater
prosperity of those employed; but they
will not appear in any free-trade paper
or be presented by any free-trade Demo-
cratic orator on the stump this fall.
Such people view them with that aver-
sion which the devil is said to have for
holy water.

AN OLD FALSEHOOD.

Gen. M. D. Manson, in the course of
his remarks at the meeting in honor of
Governor Hovey, Friday night, declared
that the Republican party, in the cam-
paign of 1888, was pledged to enact a
service pension law, and indulged in
sundry reflections upon the Republican
Congress and administration because
they had not carried out "the principle
announced" by their party. Parties are
pledged to what they promise in their
platforms, and no more. The only
pledge which the Republican Congress
and administration are bound to keep is
that laid down in the national platform,
and the pledge in regard to pensions
reads as follows:The gratitude of the Nation to the de-
fenders of the Union cannot be measured
by laws. The legislation of Congress
should conform to the pledge made by a
loyal people, and be so enlarged and ex-
tended as to provide against the possibility
that any man who honorably won the fed-
eral uniform shall become an inmate of an
almshouse or dependent upon private char-
ity.That is the pledge which the Republi-
cans in official position were bound to
make good. It commits Congress to the
passage of a disability pension law, and
no more. What has Congress done? It
has passed a disability law which ad-
mits to the benefits of the pension sys-
tem every veteran who is suffering from
physical disability incurred since the
war, thus more than making good the
pledge of the Republican national con-
vention. Let it be said that the
Republicans of Indiana are pledged to a
service pension law by virtue of the
platform adopted in 1888, the declara-
tion of the State convention is quoted,
as follows:The gratitude of a patriotic people to the
defenders of the Union cannot be mea-
sured by money. They will not consent that
any Union soldier or his widow or orphan
shall be impoverished or embarrassed be-
cause of the refusal of liberal provision by
the government or by technical require-
ments of law or administration in securing
recognition for their just claims. Proof of
an honorable discharge and of existing dis-
ability ought and must be deemed suffi-
cient showing to warrant the award of a
pension.No man who can read ordinary lan-
guage will assert that the above decla-
ration insists upon anything more
than the establishment of a disability
pension. If individuals in the
Republican party on the stump, in 1888,
advocated a service pension they were
expressing their individual preference
and not the pledge of the chosen repre-
sentatives of the party made in con-
ventions. General Manson is scarcely the
man to declare what Republicans pro-
mised. He was in the fight on the other
side, an office-holder under a President
and a candidate who had vetted a
dependent bill, and who had stigmatized
veterans seeking pensions and their
friends as persons who would not hesi-
tate to commit perjury to get their
names enrolled on the pension list. He
is a prominent member of a party which
in the House at any time would give
four votes against a service pension
bill to one in its favor—of a party nine-
tenths of whose influential newspapers
are not only denouncing the present
pension laws, but are stigmatizing the
veterans of the late war as "plundering
camp-followers" and "treasury looters." If
General Manson is anxious to secure
an extension of the pension system let
him labor with members of his own
party, or at least cease misrepresenting
and maligning the efforts of the party
whose votes in Congress have enacted
every pension law.

THE ELECTION IN MAINE.

The biennial election of Maine for
Governor, members of the Legislature
and Representatives to Congress will
take place to-day. There has been little
interest in the campaign until within
a few days. The Republicans have had
speaking in all the larger towns, and, as
there are no disquisitions in the party
ranks, a full off-year vote may be ex-
pected. Hon. Edwin C. Burleigh, the
present Governor, heads the Republican
ticket, and Hon. W. P. Thompson the
Democratic. At the regular Democratic
State convention a resolution favoring
license was voted down, but on the
death of the nominee for Governor, Mr.
Hill, another and smaller convention
was held and the license proposition was
indorsed. It is not believed that this
change will help the Democracy to any
extent. There is a Prohibition ticket,
but it cuts no figure. The vote for
Governor in 1888 was the largest ever
polled in the State, and stood as follows:
Republican, 79,405; Democratic, 61,340;
Prohibition, 3,121; Labor, 1,528. The
vote of 1888 is, however, the one with
which the comparisons this year should
be made, as it was an "off year" like the
present. That year the vote was: Re-
publican, 68,891; Democratic, 56,372;
Prohibition, 3,873—a Republican plural-
ity of 12,619. The most interest centers
in the First congressional district, where
Mr. Reed is a candidate for the eighth
time. His opponents have made strenu-
ous efforts to defeat him, and it is said
that outside money has been sent there
to promote that end. Several times Mr.
Reed has had a close run, but two years
ago his plurality was 2,438; in 1886 it
was only 1,188. Mr. Reed's friends estimate
that his plurality to-day will be from
1,000 to 1,500.GENERAL BLACK, in his rambling
speech, Saturday night, made the follow-
ing remark:
Your State debt has been doubled in the
past ten years, and farm mortgages vastly
increased. The tariff is responsible for it.
The ex-Commissioner of Pensions has
not hitherto been classed with Mark
Twain, Josh Billings and Bill Nye as a
wit, but if he keeps on making such
droll remarks as the above none knows
what reputation may be thrust upon
him. He seemed not to know that theincreased State debt is a forbidden topic
for Democratic orators by the Demo-
cratic managers here. He saw that the
debt here had been doubled; he knew
that the Democrats were in power all
the while; he felt that he must assign a
cause, and he did. The cause he assigns
has about the same relation to the State
debt that Mr. Bynum's tariff speech had
to the potato rot in Ireland. It seems
not to have occurred to General Black
that under Republican rule the States of
Illinois, Iowa, Michigan and Ohio have
reduced their debts during the last ten
years. If the tariff is responsible for an
increase of the debt in a State with a
Democratic Legislature, why should not
the same tariff have piled up the State
debts in Republican States? General
Black may congratulate himself that he
has contributed the element of humor to
the Indiana Democratic campaign, but
he should remember that levity is out of
place at a funeral.The statistics of mortgages in Wayne
county will not encourage the creators
of calamity in their work. They show
that the amount of real-estate mort-
gages filed during the year ending May
31, 1890, is 12 per cent. less than the
amount of those discharged during the
year, and that the greater part of the
new ones were to secure balances in
real-estate transfers.THE meanest man yet is a Pittsburg doc-
tor. He is a German, and his victims are
newly-arrived German girls. He meets
them, tells them he needs an assistant in
his business, proposes marriage, and then
borrows what money and valuables they
have and is seen no more. He does not pro-
pose to more than one girl at a time, but
managed to engage himself to two each day
until the police nabbed him. His excuse
was that he needed money.THE sickening pork-house odors that hang
over the city and penetrate every house,
however tightly closed, on days when the
atmosphere is heavy, are a nuisance that
should be abated. They have only been
endured so long because of the fatalistic
habit the citizens have fallen into of ac-
cepting a thing as inevitable because it
exists. The Commercial Club should take
up the matter and work for a reform.

Of Course.

Mrs. Backlot—Look here, Judge, I want you
to sign a right sharp answer now, to these
divorce charges the old man is making.Lawyer—Oh, it will be sharp enough. I just
had it filed.

They Come High This Year.

Hungry Higgins—Kin you gimme a dime,
friend? I want—

Victim—You want a drink, I suppose?

Hungry Higgins—No, indeed, I don't; I want to
buy a peatater to carry for my rheumatism.

Accounted For.

Mrs. Watts—I see they have dug up a batch
of prehistoric skeletons in Germany and two of
them were without heads. I wonder if they
were sacrificed?Mr. Watts—Oh, I dunno. There might have
been dutes in those days as well as now.

By the Lake.

Mrs. Wabash—And how does the breakfast suit
you, dear?Mr. Wabash—Oh, it is perfect, except the coffee.
You don't make as good coffee as my first wife
did, I must confess.Mrs. Wabash—Never mind, dear; she's going to
call on me to-morrow, and I will get her recipe then.

So Did He.

"I find I can do my best work on an empty
stomach," remarked the poet to his traveling
companion."Same way with me, partner," chimed in the
fat man occupying the four seats just ahead."And are you engaged in literary pursuits,
sir?"

"Mel No. I am a tripe-maker."

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

THERE is talk in England of erecting a
monument to the memory of Cardinal New-
man.EX-PRESIDENT LEGITIME, of Hayti, who
is now in Paris, is busy writing up a his-
tory of the events which led to his down-
fall.ANDREW CARNEGIE never wears a shirt
with a stiff bosom. He thinks the ordi-
nary starched shirt is the acme of dis-
comfort.QUEEN VICTORIA detects sentries, and all
the guarding at Osborne and at Balmoral,
as far as possible as Windsor, is done by
policemen.MRS. OLE BULL and Miss Emma Thurbay
are guests of Mrs. Celia Thaxter, at her
cottage near the Appledore House, at the
Isle of Shoals.LORD HARTINGTON now rarely speaks in
the House of Commons, but he often speaks
in the House of Lords as Duke of Devonshire.ONE of the successful stock-brokers in
London is Miss Amy E. Bell, a pretty
young woman with yellow curls, who has
an attractive office near the Stock Ex-
change. Her clients are for the most part
women, though she numbers some men
among them.SIR GEORGE TRYON, the British admiral
who commanded the home fleet in the re-
cent naval maneuvers, failed to find Ad-
miral Seymour's attacking fleet. The latter
steamed off to the Azores, and attacked
and looted himself fast. He did nothing.LOUISE MICHEL is more revolutionary
than ever. She says: "When a man feels
hungry it is better for him to go and take
what he wants than to hold out his hand
as a suppliant to his richer brother, who
has acquired his wealth through the
sweat of the other's brow."THE Pope has been ordered to drink beer
instead of wine, and a quantity of bottles
have been ordered from Vienna. It seems
that the Pope's beer is to be prepared dif-
ferently from the ordinary German beer.
The Austrians are reported to be in high
glue at the honor of thus providing for the
Pope's table.EAST TAWAS, Mich., is mostly run by la-
dies. One is postmaster, another runs the
telegraph office and has female messengers,
another runs the best hotel, lady printers
do the weekly newspaper, a lone
woman manages a big tea-house, and two
others have general stores, the school-
teachers are women, and so are the store
clerks.LIEUTENANT BROWNELL, who avenged
the death of his commander, Col. E. E. El-
worth, of the New York Fire Zouaves, at
Alexandria, Va., near the opening of the
war, is now in the Pension Department at
Washington. He was with Colonel El-
worth when the secession flag on the Mar-
shall House was hauled down, and shot J.
W. Jackson, the proprietor of the hotel,
just after the latter had killed Ellsworth.THE guests at the Summer Hotel, on the
west side of the Catskills, are accustomed
to take in Roxbury and its surroundings,
and never fail to visit the farm-house
where Jay Gould first saw the light. The
house is a fine one, and the farm is a fine
one, and it is difficult to believe that
Jay Gould is the second or third richest
man in the world. His "History of Dela-
ware" is still to be found upon many of the
parlor tables of the farmers in the mount-
ains.SQUIRE TYRELL, of Cincinnati, comes
to the front at this late date to declare that
all history is false concerning the great
naval battle in Mobile in 1864. He says:
"It is said that Farragut mounted the mast-
head of the Monitor to keep his powder dry
from the kind. I was within twenty feet ofhim as we entered the channel. I stood on
the spar deck amidships on the Metacomb
and he was mounted upon the cross of the
mainmast of the Monitor. There was a rope
dangling from this place, and he gave it a
hitch about his waist and held the end in
his hand. Our positions were as though I
stood in the street and he stood at the cross-
bar of a telegraph pole ten feet away.""Why do you Americans put 5 cents on a
letter to Mexico when 2 are enough?"
asked a business man writing from the City
of Mexico. "Is cash so abundant in North-
ern homes that you can so waste it? Pray
tell your people that only a 'phile' will put
any more postage on a Mexican letter or
paper than on one destined for the United
States—else why the postal treaty? One-
half my correspondents thus foolishly con-
tribute to the United States' postal deficit.
Advice is well-timed. Most people know
that letters to Canada need bear but 2-
cents postage for each ounce or fraction
thereof, but it is less generally known that
the same rate applies to letters sent to
Mexico—which is too often regarded as a
"foreign country."KING HUMBERT'S hair has become snow
white, much to the distress of Queen Mar-
guerite, who is most anxious that her hus-
band should follow the example of his
father and the fashion common among
elderly Piedmontese officers, and dye his
hair. Her pleadings were, however, in vain.
Humbert's is an honest nature, that does
not love these subtleties. Seeing that
there was in vain the Queen had re-
solved to get a wig. She caused a quan-
tity of fine hair dye to be sent from Paris
and put in the King's dressing-room, to-
gether with directions for its use, making
himself no allusion to the subject. The
King, too, said nothing, though he could
not fail to see the pigments. Now the
Queen has a large white puddle of which
she is very fond. What was her horror, a
few days later, to see her pet come running
into her room with his snowy locks dyed
black? The King, however, King Hum-
bert had expended the dye in changing
the color of the puddle's hair. From that
day forth the subject of hair-dyeing was
dropped between the royal couple.

MR. McDONALD, TOO.

He Joins with the Democratic Gang in De-
nouncing the Courts.Chicago Evening Post of Saturday.
"I had as soon submit a constitutional
question to a ward politician as to a justice
of the United States Supreme Court. Why?
Because the ward politician could do no
other than to decide the question in favor
of his party's interests, and a justice of the
Supreme Court could do no better, as the
decision on the national election of '76 bears
witness."This homage to so august a personage
as a member of the highest tribunal in
the land was paid at the Palmer House this
morning by the venerable ex-United States
Senator, Joseph E. McDonald. Mr. Mc-
Donald had been speaking on the unconstitu-
tionality of the force bill and made the re-
ply when asked by a reporter of the Even-
ing Post if he thought the Supreme Court
would declare the bill illegal if passed.
"The trouble is," he added as a smile lit
up his fine old smooth-shaven face, beneath
which grows a fringe of white hair, a la
Horace Greeley, "the trouble is the jus-
tices are no more than human, and as they
were guided by their party interest in
1876, they will be guided by their party
interest now. There is no reason to believe
that they would be purer-minded now. How-
ever, there is no need to borrow trouble.
The bill is not yet passed and I do not be-
lieve it will be."The political situation in Indiana is
looking more and more favorable for the
Democrats. This is not, however, such
due, think, to the unpopularity of Gen.
Harrison, who, no one can deny, has cer-
tainly been giving a truly Republican ad-
ministration, as to the proverbial ad-
vantage of the balance of power against the
party in power. The balance of power in
Michigan is composed of Prohibitionists,
greenbackers and the farmers' organi-
zation. Had it not been for them in 1888
they would have carried the State for Cleve-
land. And, speaking of Cleveland, I doubt if
there is a State more loyal to him than In-
diana. I venture to say that 30 per cent.
of Indiana Democrats are Cleveland men.
The other 70 per cent. are scattering. His
popularity is not, however, with the politi-
cians, but with the rank and file. They
believe him an honest man, seeking to best
conserve the best interests of his country,
rather than his personal advantage.
The rank and file of the Democratic party
of the entire country are with Cleveland.
Still I don't concede his nomination.
For according to the census I
gather, that no material change in the
political strongholds of the country has
taken place; therefore the all-important
States will be New York, Indiana, Con-
necticut and New Jersey. There is a great
deal of talk about Cleveland not being able
to carry New York. Should 1891 develop
that talk into a reasonable certainty he will
not be nominated. The rank and file, how-
ever, desire him, but still the rank and file don't
want to be defeated.If Cleveland should be deemed able to
carry New York he will be nominated and
will be elected. The country is now ready
to indorse his tariff message. Had he given
out that message during the first instead of
the last of his term the people in power
have become educated to his ideas and
adopted them.Reciprocity? It is a makeshift which
can, however, help but does not solve the
problem. It will not help Blaine if he has
presidential aspirations, for though it may
keep some tariff-reform Republicans from
leaving the Democratic ticket, it will alienate
from Blaine the rock-bound high-tariff
members of his party."

The Record of the House.

The record of the party during the past
eight months would be a convincing proof,
if any were needed, that it still believes in
progress and performance. The House has
been effectively and promptly doing the
great questions which have come before it.
But, better than all, it has dealt with them
sincerely. There has been no attempt to
sugarcoat the people. The good of the
country, and not the effect upon the next
election, has been the principle which has
actuated the Republicans in the legislation
of the present year. Old and new meth-
ods have been swept aside, the old tradi-
tions by which it was so long the practice
to hoodwink the people have been rejected,
and a plain, straightforward course has been
pursued. The record cannot but be a source
of satisfaction to the people, and the result
of these new and better methods, in the
introduction of which he bore so promi-
nent and honorable a part, without a just
and pardonable pride.

A Safe Challenge.

Anderson Sun.
Senator Voorhees will be a factor in the
campaign now being inaugurated, because
if Senator Voorhees does not succeed Sen-
ator Voorhees, he will be out of a job. As
duty calls for the Democratic ticket, the
candidate for Representative will be a vote to
return Voorhees to the Senate, the Sen-
ator wants to ask the voters a question, and
it is: What measure or bill did Voorhees ever
give up? He pressed to a passage until it
became a law, during his service as a mem-
ber of the House or Senate? The Sun will
be glad to ask any citizen—Democrat or
Republican—name a single bill or resolu-
tion of any importance whatever, that
affected the wool or woe of the people, of
which Dan Voorhees is the author. These
columns are wide open to reply to these
questions, as freely and cheerfully to a Demo-
crat as to any other man."

Making It Interesting for Carlisle.

Springfield Republican.
The farmers' and laborers' union of Car-
lisle's county, in Kentucky, keep up their
narrating of Senator Carlisle. Their latest
act is adopting resolutions which declare
that Mr. Carlisle, in opposing the free coin-
age of silver and the sub-treasury bill, has
shown himself unworthy the confidence of
the people, and that therefore they amend
his resignation. They go further and re-
solve to support no man for State or
national office who will not pledge himself
to support the farmers in their demand for
legislation.

And Will Do It Again.

Clay County Enterprise.
The resolution in the Democratic State
platform against fees and perquisites of
public officers is a lie on its face. Two
years ago, when a bill was before the leg-
islature for the striking money, every Demo-
crat voted against it. With the Democracy
to resolve and to act are two entirely dif-
ferent things.

A Sudden Regard.

Porter County Vidette.
All of a sudden the Democrats of Indiana
will regret the failure of the Republi-
can party to keep its pledge to the "old
soldiers." We can imagine we see the mem-bers of the Democratic committee when
they wrote that resolution. How terrible
they must feel. How their hearts must be
wrenched with pain. Yet, in all their
wailings, they are not able to point
to a single promise their party ever made
or kept with the old soldiers, unless it be
when they resolved that the war was a
failure and the soldiers were "dogs." Oh,
yes, their President did veto the pension
bill, and said the